

GAINING HIS LOST GROUND

President Being Assured of More Than Expected Support for His Pet Measures.

INSURGENTS COME INTO LINE

Suggested Legislation Received With More Favor as Details Become Known.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The mutterings of the insurgents, reinforced in some instances by little eddies of regular Republicans, of which so much has been made, are not discouraging the President. During the last few days he has been receiving cordial messages from many parts of the country. People are showing more interest in his activities. A multitude of approving telegrams were ticked off into the White House offices, following the two special messages which outlined his legislative plans. These cheered the President measurably, coming as they did, after he had had a gloomy experience of criticism from many quarters. The existence of this friendly sentiment is felt by senators and representatives. It will help the President in his further efforts to obtain a caucus alignment of the factions.

The President wants the proposed caucus verdict upon interstate commerce amendments, federal incorporation, and other measures virtually as he has drawn them. He will not object, however, to modifications in committee if he is convinced these modifications will improve the legislation. The House leaders say there must be hearings and careful consideration in committee, so that it can not be charged the caucus is usurping legislative functions.

There is a feeling in Washington that the President has been distinctly gaining in prestige by his peace successes of the last few days. His friends believe it may prove to be the turning point in his administration. If he succeeds with his caucus program and wins over the bulk of the insurgents, he will find himself more firmly established than he has ever been as the leader of his party, to say nothing of a more secure position as President of all the people.

Better on Acquaintance.

The impression grows that there will be more general approval of the measures President Taft is advocating. For the public come to know a little better what they are. He made the round of many cities during the autumn, outlining his legislative doctrine. There was no striking note of disapproval thereto. Very much that he said was commended, east as well as west. The widespread dissent to the President's autumn utterances, as voiced through the press, was over his Boston and Winona speeches. Those speeches, however, had to do with Senator Aldrich and the tariff, not with the matters of prospective legislation for the session of congress.

West Howled.

Events, more or less untoward for the administration, have contributed to the unfriendly impression which has since prevailed. The western insurgents raised a tremendous howl over the tariff speech, because one of the leading tenets of their doctrine has been to agitate for a further revision. They easily passed from that to a criticism of any ideas, advanced by the President. For they have assumed, since the passage of the tariff bill, that the President was hostile to them and therefore hostile to their ideas about amending the interstate commerce law. If Roosevelt had been President he would have dissented from some of their ideas, as he frequently did when he was in the White House. He talked his measures over with the representatives of divers interests, arrived at conclusions, occasionally at variance with previous statements from him, and his changes of view were acquiesced in by ardent followers.

Roosevelt Policies.

President Taft, as the successor of Roosevelt, is naturally unable to control these enthusiasts as readily. And yet it is undoubtedly true that President Taft has labored earnestly and sincerely to incorporate into law many measures that President Roosevelt advocated. He believes that he has arrived at sound conclusions and that he has had bills framed which embody such ideas as Roosevelt was for.

He is so confident of this that he is entirely willing to abide the verdict of the people on the matter, when they have once informed themselves. He is very much in earnest about accomplishing some real reforms in legislation during his administration; is, in fact, much more in earnest about accomplishing that than he is about anything else. The question of a second term, generally the uppermost theme with Presidents about this stage of their administrations, is a minor one with him. Much has been written about the President's indifference to serving more than four years in the White House. In substance it is true. He has told a number of visitors lately that he is thinking about only one term; hardly expects to serve more than one term, and is concerned to make the most of the present four years of his tenure.

No Publicity Expert.

The President has not shown himself much of an adept in keeping his ideas before the public. On the other hand the insurgents have been very busy. A dozen of their number in senate and house have done more in the publicity line during the last two months than all the rest of congress. They have been hammering the President's bills in season and out of season. They have criticized White House plans, before those plans were finally formulated, and politicians at Washington are well aware that in these newspaper reading days such methods must.

No Floor Champions.

In former periods, there were always men in the senate and house to push

to the defense of an administration on slight excuse. There were always in both bodies two or three men, at least, recognized as White House spokesmen upon the floor. But it seems to have passed out of fashion for the regular Republicans to be alert to the defense of a President. This may be due in some part to the practise that grew up during the last six or seven years for the President to take care of himself in statements issued in his own name or through his secretary, whenever he was assailed severely by members of his own or of the opposition party. The practise of having spokesmen upon the floor of senate and house seems to have passed out entirely. Roosevelt had one or two such spokesmen, but they did not exercise the influence in defensive debate that held in the days of the McKinley administration. At the present time there is no senator or representative, recognized sufficiently as the personal friend of the President, who could make a speech that would be taken as reflecting the President's views, unless he ventured to label it.

Progressive Legislation.

Impartial members of congress have frequently pointed out that very many of President Taft's legislative recommendations are distinctly progressive, if not radical, even more so, perhaps, than recommendations that President Roosevelt put forth. Some of these recommendations are more advanced than the conservative wing of the party approves. But the conservatives have voiced their dissent very little. The progressives used to take their cue in considerable measure from the conservative opposition. Consequently, when the conservatives make no show of fighting, they arouse insurgent suspicions. The President has undoubtedly suffered in popular estimation from this peculiar turn of affairs.

HOLSTEIN SLATED FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Despite the fact that Second Federal Judge Robertson is at sea concerning his appointment and no one seems to know just what is what regarding his confirmation by the senate, the plans for filling his place as national committeeman of the Territory are going ahead. At this time it seems probable that Hon. H. L. Holstein, speaker of the house of representatives, will be selected, although there are other candidates quietly in the field.

The Kohala statesman was in town last week and the matter of the national committeeman was talked over. There was some suggestion made that he should move to Honolulu and become party organizer, but he nipped the talk in the bud by declaring that he was in favor of Lorin Andrews for the position. He did not say, however, that he would decline nomination to the national committee.

Just where Editor Buckland gets off is not settled. There are many who desire to see him in Honolulu when the fighting begins and there is some talk that in the various changes under way and probable in governmental circles a place will be found for the statistician of the breakwater and that the Big Island leaders who were preparing to resign in a body if Buckland were turned down by the executive committee of the party will have a chance to withdraw their resignations.

It is generally agreed now that if Andrews will assume the task of party organizer, the Republican party cannot do better for itself than secure him. Assurances have come from Maui and Kauai that he would be a popular choice, while the working politicians of the party in the fourth and fifth are for him.

GAINED SEVENTEEN POUNDS IN WEIGHT

A Young Lady in Portland Tells How Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Her.

In most diseases of women weight is an index of progress or decline. A remedy that will increase the weight of the patient will assist to the first step toward recovery.

This is true also in the case of growing girls when pallor is accompanied by loss of weight and lack of development.

Miss Gertrude Lines, of No. 359 East Forty-fifth street, Portland, Ore., owes her good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and out of gratefulness tells of her cure, as follows:

"About two years ago I began to suffer from weakness common to girls of my age. I was greatly run down and weighed only 98 pounds. I had no ambition to do anything and was simply lifeless and weak. I had a great deal of pain through the temples and the back of my head. These headaches came on as often as two or three times a week. My stomach was out of order and I would see black specks before my eyes. I had been sick for about a year or more when I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I knew that they had cured a relative of mine. After taking a few boxes of the pills I was completely cured. My headaches have disappeared and I have gained 17 pounds in weight."

A booklet, "Plain Talks to Women," will be sent free to any woman suffering from weakness. It explains fully why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are suited to the needs of weak women of all ages and gives many helpful suggestions in regard to the care of their health.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain no harmful or habit-forming drugs and the sufferer who gives them a trial, will avoid the danger so common in taking drugs which only deaden pain. These pills have cured such blood and nerve diseases as anemia, rheumatism, stomach trouble, nervousness, neuritis, and St. Vitus' dance and have been found invaluable in partial paralysis and locomotor ataxia.

They are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 60 cents per box; six boxes for \$3.50, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

JUDGE DOLE AND THOMAS SQUARE

Athletic Field Champion Returns to the Attack—Asks Some Pertinent Questions.

Judge Dole is by no means convinced that the proper use for the mauka end of Thomas Square is not to use it as an athletic field for the pupils of the McKinley High School. Since he proposed the clearing off of the mauka half of the square, a short time ago, the idea has been vigorously combated. To slam the proposal was the most fashionable thing to do, during all of which slamming the proposer sat tight, waiting for the storm to blow itself out.

This having happened, Judge Dole returns to the attack, having addressed the following letter on the subject to The Advertiser. He writes:

Editor Advertiser:—It was expected that the proposition to turn over a portion of Thomas Square to the McKinley High School for an athletic field, would raise some opposition—more indeed than has so far developed. The objectors appear to take it for granted that the proposed plan will seriously prejudice the existing public enjoyment of the square. Would this be the case?

The part of the square taken over as a playground, if the scheme goes through, will become an open space of grass surrounded on its edges by trees. Open lawns of any considerable size have not as yet become so common in Honolulu that they do not create favorable comment and appreciation wherever established. That the Makiki parade ground could hardly be more appreciated if planted with shade trees, I gather from the commendatory words spoken to me of late in regard to its fine appearance. The old playground of Oahu College makes a beautiful feature of the college grounds. It is most likely that after the playground is established in Thomas Square, if that is to be the course of events, one-half of the Honolulu population will never notice it, and the other half will know of it only through a vague and undefined sense that in some way or other the square has greatly improved in appearance.

A tree is not to be given space or tolerated simply because it's a tree. It may be a nuisance or it may be in the way of something better.

The McKinley High School—one of the most important and promising of all the government schools—needs an athletic field. The mental training of its pupils has been well provided for, but nothing has been done, so far, for their physical development. A school that cannot furnish opportunities to its pupils for athletics, is not an equipped school. Such opportunities, with the rivalries they afford with other schools, have an influence upon the school spirit and all the things that go with it, that is too great to ignore. The influence of athletics on the book studies of a school is most favorable. Physical training is stimulative of mental activity and in a general way it promotes the health of the body, which is a necessary condition of the best mental effort.

The McKinley High School boys have been badly handicapped since the school was opened, in their rivalries with other schools. Using the Makiki parade ground as their practise field, they have been subjected to a serious tax on their time and convenience in going and coming, and want of dressing rooms. It is much to their credit that they have, under the circumstances, shown the perseverance and pluck and made the records which are now a part of their story.

As to the girls; they, who need these things perhaps more than the boys, have had no chance at all. Basketball, tennis, croquet, hockey and the rest are unavailable, and the girls are left to spend their recess periods and after school time as best they may—the former generally in sitting around, and the latter in getting away as immediately as may be from the school premises.

Are not the interests of this large number of girls and boys of vastly more importance than the vague interest of the public in a few dozen trees and shrubs, few of which are of value as trees or plants, either on account of their rarity or beauty?

When in the course of a half a dozen years or more, the College of Hawaii vacates the adjacent premises, there will be afforded a nucleus for a playground, which can only be reasonably developed through the purchase of additional space to the east, whereby its area may be doubled. With such a happening in view, the use of Thomas Square could be regarded as a temporary one. The proposition of Mr. Dodge to look for a playground for the High School makai of King street should be contemplated only as a last resort; the distance being a serious objection, especially as such ground would not be likely to be located on the building lots next to the street but rather nearer the shore.

Would not the proposed use of Thomas Square be an investment which would bring large returns, vastly greater than the necessary sacrifice of the trees and the accompanying distress of those who dislike to see trees destroyed?

S. B. DOLE.

NO TARIFF WAR WITH GERMANY JUST NOW

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The threatened tariff war with Germany will not take place. It was announced today that a tariff agreement with Germany has been concluded.

POPULATION OF CANADA.

OTTAWA.—The Canadian bureau of census estimates the population of Canada at the close of the year at 7,250,000. The Province of Ontario leads with 2,819,025.

PROMOTING ABOUT PACIFIC CIRCLE

H. P. Wood Reports on What He Saw and What He Did on Long Trip.

The promotion committee, in its usual spirit of hospitality for strangers, will meet the German steamship Cleveland at quarantine on its return from San Francisco, on its second world cruise, and the members will, if possible, board the vessel outside to decorate the passengers with leis. Although the committee, as well as all other welcoming committees, met with a rebuff when the Cleveland was last here, and were not allowed to board the steamer, the members of the committee feel that it is their duty to the 700 American strangers, comprising the passenger list, to give them an Aloha welcome.

The committee will go out in a launch, bearing baskets filled with leis, accompanied by a quintet club. They expect to get aboard the big liner before the vessel starts in from quarantine, and by the time the vessel arrives alongside the wharf expect to have every one of the passengers decorated. Some allusions were made to the uncourteous treatment accorded all committees when the Cleveland was here last month, by the captain of the liner, but they feel that Frank Clark, to whom the matter was to be reported at San Francisco, will see that all committees are permitted to go aboard at quarantine.

Wood Is Back.

Secretary H. P. Wood of the promotion committee, who returned on the Makura from a long tour of the Orient, concluding his voyage by way of Australia and New Zealand, was present at the meeting and gave a very graphic description of his travels and the interest he found manifested in Hawaii. In a large number of cities he found the promotion committee's literature on file and ready for tourists. In Japan he was met by members of the welcome committee and given every opportunity to see the best that Japan offers in the way of tourist attractions. He visited the tourist and steamship offices and found the Hawaiian literature there. He learned from the office representatives that much interest is displayed in Hawaii by the traveling public. He spoke of the Trans-Siberian railway route and the plans for making that attractive to tourists. The Siberian railway representative gladly promised to do all he could to reciprocate with Mr. Wood for favors at this end.

Chinese Exposition.

He went to Nanking for the purpose of ascertaining the plans for the Chinese exposition to be held there this year. He stated that this is the first time in the history of China that an exposition has been planned, and it will be unique. Instead of being merely local, it will be for all China. They are tearing down a portion of the old wall surrounding the city and the bricks are being used in the construction of the exposition buildings. Nanking, he said, has been going backward and losing her commercial supremacy, and the city officials now hope to direct attention to the city once more and again reengage in trade. The plan was to open the exposition in March, but it will not be open until September.

Mr. Wood reported also on the plan of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce to invite representatives of United States Coast Chambers of Commerce to make a visit to China this spring. The date has been changed to September and Hawaii, through Mr. Wood's intervention, is included in the list of invitations.

He spoke of the visits to other Chinese cities and the cordial treatment he received, and of the large tourist business being done there. At Ceylon he was very favorably impressed with her numerous attractions. Ceylon, he said, has been regarded as Hawaii's competitor for tourist business. It is a beautiful country with many attractions, such as some famous ruins near Colombo, but Ceylon has no such climate as the Hawaiian Islands. As for tourists, he said that a steamer arrived every day at the port, and that was an advantage which Hawaii does not possess.

The young Ceylon boy who distributes promotion literature on behalf of Hawaii, on board the steamers, was doing his work well, but he was unable to board Nord-Deutscher-Lloyd steamers, on account of a regulation of the company. Mr. Wood interceded with the captain of the steamer on which he was traveling to have this regulation modified in the case of the Hawaii promotion committee boy, and the boy will now distribute the folders among the passengers.

Java was a beautiful country to Mr. Wood. He said the finest hotel in the Orient was at Batavia, and being run by Dutch people, the cuisine was the best ever. Although Java has been noted for its volcanoes, none of their geysers compared with the crater of Kilaua.

Advance Australia.

He found Australia prosperous. The commonwealth was just now engaged

in bringing settlers from England and about a hundred a week are being landed, particularly at Perth. Every inducement was offered to settlers to take up lands and there was plenty of work for all. He spoke of a beautiful grove of colored eucalyptus trees in a park, the most beautiful sight he saw on his travels.

He said that the new capital of the commonwealth, to be built about a hundred miles from the city, was a magnificent site. The city would be about ten miles square and it was planned to erect such beautiful buildings that the city would be known as the model capital city of the world. No one will be permitted to own property within this ten-mile area, only leases being made by the government. The commonwealth also proposes to establish an information bureau in New York city.

Mr. Wood did not like Suva, Fiji. The humidity made his four-days' stay there rather disagreeable. The Makura took on coal at that port, the coal being brought directly from Japan. This was owing to the coal strike in Australia.

Interest in Hawaii.

"I found everywhere an increasing desire of the traveling public to visit Hawaii," said Mr. Wood. "People regard Hawaii as the unique group of the Pacific. While they find more primitive native life in some other islands, yet there is no place that appeals so strongly to their fancy as the Hawaiian Islands. No other place has such a climate as Hawaii possesses, and that is our capital or asset of the greatest value."

"I find since my return that it is difficult to obtain apartments. I tried to get accommodations for six people who dropped off from the Makura, and had some difficulty to find a boarding house. More are needed."

"Travel to Hawaii is going to increase. Germans are traveling over the world more than ever and they were heading this way. We are having a good stop-over trade and it is the kind that spends money."

"I have more hope than ever as to our future that Hawaii is the real garden spot, not only of the Pacific, but of the world."

Canadian Ally.

Mr. McLean stated that W. O. Miller of the Canadian-Pacific Railway, who has been here a month and visited the volcano, is charmed with the Islands. He stated that the general manager of the Canadian-Pacific system would be here next month, and if he became enthusiastic over the Islands as he (Miller), then Hawaii would have a very good friend in Canada.

Los Angeles Report.

Some letters from Mrs. Headlee, the committee's Los Angeles representative, were read. She enclosed a large number of letters which were expressions of thanks for lectures she had delivered before various organizations in Los Angeles, on Hawaii. She spoke very optimistically of the work in Los Angeles and said a number of people were on the way here. She also enclosed a copy of one of her lectures which was perused by committee members and pronounced fine. Mr. Wood said that he considered Mrs. Headlee's services of the highest order to promotion work. She has recently had placed in the New Security Trust bank a lot of Hawaii literature, having secured the consent of Mr. Longyear to do so. Mr. Wood was given a cordial welcome home by the committee members.

DECREASED OUTPUT BY AMERICAN SHIPYARDS

A Decrease of 39,000 Tons, Compared With 1908.

The volume of work done in United States shipyards in 1909 was not so large as that of 1908, and it includes only two battleships, as compared with three, according to the data furnished for the annual shipbuilding review of the Glasgow Herald by all American yards. The American Shipbuilding Company and the Great Lakes Works continue to turn out many large freighters, but their output is naturally confined almost wholly to this class of vessel. At Newport News, Camden and Philadelphia the interesting vessels have been battleships and torpedo boat destroyers while there are submarines at Quincy and other places not specified in the returns. A proportion of the tonnage consists, as usual, of car floats, while there are always a considerable number of sailing vessels built in the smaller coast yards. The leading firms has a good deal of work on hand. Messrs Cramp are building three high-powered destroyers for the United States navy, the Newport News Company a destroyer and nine large freight steamers, the New York company, a battleship, in addition to the Utah which they launched, and two freighters; the Maryland Steel Company, four large steamers, and the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company two steamers, each of 2300 tons. The Neff & Levy yard at Philadelphia, which was closed down last year, is now being dismantled, so that work there will not be resumed very much to the background in recent years in the matter of shipbuilding, and this year it reports the launch of only one steamer of 2100 tons. It may be noticed that, varied though the work of United States firms is, there are very few motor vessels in the returns.

day from Hawaii ports, brought 5024 sacks of sugar, 55 head of cattle, 25 calves and 107 packages sundries. The steamer Nihau arriving yesterday from Hawaii ports, brought 5024 sacks of sugar, 55 head of cattle, 25 calves and 107 packages sundries.

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HAWAII BRANCH OF LIFE SAVERS

Australia Invites Honolulu to Join With It in Royal Life Saving Society Work.

An invitation to Hawaii to establish a branch of the Royal Life Saving Society, of which King Edward is the patron and the Prince of Wales the president, has been received from George H. Williams, the secretary of the New South Wales branch, with which branch the proposed Hawaii branch could affiliate. Mr. Williams writes The Advertiser in connection with the matter as follows:

Editor Advertiser:—I beg to inform you of the safe return of Mr. W. V. H. Biddell, our esteemed life governor, to Sydney; but regret to report that he met with a nasty accident to one of the fingers on his right hand during the second day after leaving Honolulu. It was done very simply with a canvas deck chair, and at the present time the finger is far from well; otherwise Mr. Biddell looks splendidly.

He gives great credit to your paper for its liberal and valuable support in arousing public interest in the humane work and methods of the Royal Life Saving Society whilst he was in your town, for which our executive are thankful.

We were very surprised to know that Mr. Biddell went into the water, as he was barely convalescent when he left Sydney, and was really on a health trip. Still we are none the less gratified that he was able to demonstrate in a practical manner the various rescues and releases, also resuscitation, as practised by the Royal Life Saving Society, which has its branches in all the States of Australia, and New Zealand.

Per S. S. Makura today we have sent a package addressed to Doctor Ramus, health officer, Honolulu, per one of our members (Mr. Eric Cullen-Ward), containing twenty-five handbooks of instruction, illustrated charts, hints, annual reports, etc., for the purpose of distribution, as he thinks best, with the view of your good swimmers taking up the work, and possibly forming a branch of this society.

Your branch might affiliate with the New South Wales center, which is the mother one of Australia, and we will only be too pleased to render you all possible assistance. Later on, classes could be formed, instructed, examined, and certificates, or medallions, of proficiency be awarded for proved ability to save life. It may be possible that a competent officer of this branch may visit Honolulu to put the finishing touches on the candidates, and then officially examine them for these awards and assist in placing your branch on the best possible footing. I would be pleased to hear from you at any time.

Again thanking you for your support and many kindnesses to Mr. Biddell, I am, yours very sincerely,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

OPIUM IS SOLD WITH IMPUNITY

Chinese Clergymen Appeal to the Attorney-General to Take Steps to Stop It.

The Chinese Christian clergymen of Honolulu have appealed to Attorney-General Lindsay to take some steps toward securing a real enforcement of the antioium laws, which they claim are being violated with impunity.

A delegation of the Chinese clergymen called on the attorney-general yesterday and told him, in effect, that little or no effort is being made to enforce the laws against the sale of opium. They stated, also, that in the few cases where convictions are sought and obtained, the punishment inflicted is merely farcical, a fine of about \$50 being imposed. In view of the fact that the opium dealers can get the drug for about \$8 a tin and sell it for \$25 and upward, an occasional \$50 fine is something that they can afford to laugh at.

The clergymen expressed the opinion that no real effort is being made by the authorities to stop the sale of the drug, and they asked the attorney-general to try to do something.

Attorney-General Lindsay has referred the matter to the county attorney's office.

ROOSEVELT BAGS THREE WHITE RHINOS

WADELAI, Belgian Congo (30 miles north of Lake Albert), January 21.—A native runner has arrived here from Rhinoceros camp, the hunting quarters of the Smithsonian African scientific expedition.

He brings the news that Colonel Roosevelt has killed three good bulls and two cows of the white rhinoceros family and considerable lesser game. The naturalists have collected many species of birds and mammals. Quetta Grogan, who was reported ill earlier, has recovered and the others of the party are in excellent health.

Kermit Roosevelt hopes to photograph a living white rhinoceros before departure of the expedition for Nimule, February 3. Nimule is to the north in the province of the Nile, and will be reached by boats up the river Sobat-Jebel. The trip should occupy not more than two days.

The party had an interesting experience on their second day at Rhinoceros camp. A grass fire, accidentally started, threatened to burn up the whole outfit, which was saved only by the energetic work of all hands in clearing the grass immediately surrounding the camp.

GOODBYE!

I'm off to the town of sold north winds
And an angry, tide-worn bay,
But I think I shall leave the most of my heart
Behind when I go away.
For kindly friendship can never be left
Without a keen throbbing pain
And, like all who have felt Hawaii's touch,
Some day I'll come back again.

JACK DENHAM.